

JONES' POLICY SHOE SALE

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We have many other attractions than the few here quoted.

SEE OUR WINDOWS

Women's latest shade tan Walking Boot, military heel, welt; \$9.00 value—

**\$7.45**

Women's White Kid, button and lace; \$9.00 value—

**\$5.95**

Men's Knee Rubber Boots \$3.65  
Men's Hip Rubber Boots \$4.65

Continuing our fixed POLICY of clearing our shelves at the end of each season, at prices less than wholesale, ALL THE PAST

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHOES  
Sizes 11 1/2 to 6

**\$1.95**

SEASON'S SHOES

**Must Be Sold**

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES  
Sizes 5 to 11

**\$1.55**

Complete sizes in plain and strap pumps, patent and kid; up to \$5.00 values—

**\$2.45 || \$3.45**

Short lines of excellent style pumps, in white, tan, kid and patent; \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00 values—

OUR SALE IS EXACTLY WHAT WE SAY IT IS—THAT IS, THIS SEASON'S ADVANCED STYLES—AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE.

THE FIRST PART OF OUR SALE HAS FOUND OUR STORE ALWAYS CROWDED. SEE WHAT OTHERS HAVE TO OFFER AND THEN SEE WHAT WE HAVE, AND YOU WILL BUY FROM US. NEW STYLES ADDED FOR THIS WEEK.

WE GUARANTEE OUR SHOE REPAIRING WILL PLEASE YOU. UNION SHOP NO. 224.

**H. W. JONES CO.**

2461 WASHINGTON AVE.

SHOES FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

Men's black calf, button mat top, high toe last, \$5 value—

**\$4.15**

SIGN OF GOOD SHOES

Women's Patents, Kids and Calf; excellent values—

**\$2.95**

End of season Felt Slippers—

**95c**

One Buckle Arctics—Men's, \$1.25; Women's \$1.00; Children's 75c.

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## VOLCANO STUDY SAVES LIVES

Youngest Branch of Sciences Proves of Great Value to World.

HONOLULU, T. H., Feb. 12.—(By mail.)—Volcano research, virtually the youngest branch of the sciences, has already saved many thousands of lives, according to a recent address by Professor T. A. Jaggar, volcanologist of the Kilauea Volcano observatory.

The main object of volcano research, said Professor Jaggar, is to enable observers to predict volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. Although there is still much to learn, material progress has been made along this line, largely through experimental work at the Kilauea observatory, which is situated on the brink of Halemaumau pit.

"Has anyone yet been saved?" the volcanologist asked. "Most certainly yes."

At the West Indies and Azores, Japan, and right now in Guatemala City, where destruction of the same kind a hundred and fifty years ago led to improvements; where history has promoted earthquake education; where fresh disaster in 1902 kept fearfully alive the expectation; and now we learn that only a few hundred were of a population of 90,000.

"So at Kagoshima, Japan, when Sakurajima erupted and the earthquake came, people moved and returned, and not more than fifty people were killed; contrast this with the Messina straits in 1908 with 200,000 killed."

"The lessons of St. Pierre, Mont Pelée with its rush of 'cauliflower' clouds, its dome of lava and lava tower, all this mechanism marking danger; the discovery of moving earthquake rifts at Nagoya, Japan; the statistics of recurrence of time, of place, of distribution, topography and tidal control; the relationships between volcanoes and earthquakes; the marshalling of these facts according to mathematics of chance, the making of continuous measurements of changing features as at Kilauea observatory—the recognition of all this is not geology but a new science of economy, earth law—these lessons of natural disaster have created a new era in the study of the inner earth."

Professor Jaggar in course of his address said that among other things learned by the observers at Kilauea is that lava is not liquid as was previously supposed but is really a hard, red-hot body. The seaming liquid is a foam of burning gases and of glass melted by them. This oxidation heat is mostly near the surface and the

## GERMANS ATTACK VESSELS OF NORWAY

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 26.—Vessels sailing between America and Norway outside the danger zone and not touched by British ports lately have not been attacked by Germans probably more in their own interests than for any special love for Norway. Germany for a long while has not been able to send food to Norway and as far as known has not promised to do so even if Norway refused to accept American conditions for food export to this country.

German vessels sailing to Norway must now have provisions, oil, and kerosene for the whole round trip and will only in exceptional cases be allowed to get small quantities of Norwegian products.

Some great Norwegian factories producing articles for export to Germany are run by German coal oil and kerosene as are fishing vessels obtaining fish for export to Germany.

Norway at present receives from Germany steel and iron for construction and is absolutely dependent on Germany for the import of potassium compound kailite which is used extensively for fertilizing.

## YOUNG GIRLS MAKE THEIR MINES PAY

JUNEAU, Alaska, Feb. 12.—(By mail.)—At Pearl Harbor, 40 miles from here, two young women, just out of their teens, have for the past four years operated a paying mine. Their sole assistant has been their mother. They operate a two stamp mill and their present ambition is to install a five stamp equipment.

These girls are the daughters of the late John G. Peterson, a pioneer who, with Mrs. Peterson, acquired an interest in some mining properties twenty-six years ago in the Pearl Harbor district. The girls' names are Irma and Margaret. Both were born in Juneau.

There is nothing in a mining line that the two young women are not capable of doing from sharpening a steel to shoeing a mule. These things are everyday affairs with them—a part of the day's work. They built the neat four-room cottage in which they

## WINTER OUTFITS FOR NAVAL MEN

No Complaints Made' Thanks to the Busy Knitters in America.

BASE OF AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS. Jan. 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the Atlantic fleet, has called to Vice Admiral Sims, in charge of American naval operations in the war zone, a request for information regarding the suitability of the special winter outfits of clothing furnished to the naval men by the Navy department at Washington. Admiral Mayo also wants to know of any recommendations for changes in these garments.

The Associated Press correspondent has yet to hear a word of complaint against the present outfits worn by the men. Thanks to the busy women who knit, most of the men, early in their arrival here, received excellent sweaters, jerseys and socks which were sent by wives, relatives and friends back home. When the cold weather came on these were augmented by an entirely new issue of extra heavy winter clothing. Many of these garments were designed by the British from their long experience in torpedo boats in the hard winters off this coast.

Here are some of the things, which when donned, make some of the men look more like Arctic explorers than bluejackets:

Helmet of wool which cover all but the eyes, nose and mouth; light knitted coat sweaters, jerseys and cardigan jackets; knitted mittens and gloves; extra heavy coarse underclothing; heavy woolen socks and knee-length stockings; leather sea boots; wind proof khaki-colored trousers; great coats lined with lambs wool. The last named are worn over the life jackets and help to make up the most serviceable combination worn by Americans over here. They keep the men warm on the damp, cold days with the biting winds when the sleet squalls and hourly affairs and "you can't see an inch."

Relatives of a large majority of the men over here continue to send them knitted things. All sorts of knitted garments arrive and are deeply appreciated. Oftentimes the men receive knitted garments from wife or sweetheart that are not very serviceable but accompanying letters from home are so enthusiastic that the men hesitate to utter a word of criticism.

Experience has shown that the women folks back home ought to concentrate on socks as they are in the greatest demand and most appreciated of all things they send to the sailor boys over here.

BURNED AT SCHOOL.

TOOELE, Feb. 27.—While working in the mechanic arts shop at the high school Tuesday, Ronald Cask and Grant Sandberg received painful burns when wood alcohol they were using caught fire.

live, getting the timber out of the forest themselves.

An inspection of their library shows works on geology, mineralogy, petrology, mining and milling, and mine management by the best authorities. A number of standard magazines come to them. The girls occasionally take trips. One of these excursions took on the proportions of a tour to Europe. Juneau, the town of their nativity, frankly is proud of them. So is Alaska.

## BONDED DEBT OF RUSSIA A WORRY

Eighteen Billions of Francs of Russian Bonds Listed on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—(Correspondence.)—The repudiation by the Bolshevik government of Russia's entire bonded debt caused some anxiety among French people who held at least half of the debt of the empire outstanding at the beginning of the war.

Eighteen billions of francs of Russian bonds, at the price of issue, were listed on the Paris Bourse. Twelve billions, according to the lowest estimates, and fifteen billions, according to other calculations, were bought by the French republic.

Servants in white aprons, bareheaded market women, domestics of all categories and men in the blouses of the peasant and the laborer made up the long lines of investors in front of the wickets whenever Russian loans were offered for sale.

"I haven't a sou invested in Russia," a millionaire Parisian said to the Associated Press, "but every one of my servants has one or more Russian bonds. Another millionaire said the same was true of his household."

Instead of hitting the counting house and the salon, the Bolsheviks are hitting the servants' hall and the back stairs "was the way he put the situation."

There is no little apprehension in socialist circles as to the effect of this heavy blow the extreme revolutionary element in Russia has delivered at the extreme liberal element in France. A peasant or workingman who may overlook or disbelieve news of Bolshevik excesses or misadventure their effect will be unable to doubt the evidence of his own despoliment.

Until now the holders of Russian bonds have been reassured by the pay-

ment of the January coupons which the French treasury assumed. It appears yet, however, whether the French government will assume the burden indefinitely and if the bankruptcy of the revolution is allowed to become effective, the greater number of the smaller investors who have been financing the Russian empire since 1888 will be ruined.

A contrast is drawn here between the action of the Bolsheviks and that of the French revolution. The Maximalists pretend that the money loaned to Russia was used to buy arms to keep the people in subjection. This was true to a far greater extent of the money borrowed by the French monarchy prior to 1789, yet the convention made it a point of honor to take those debts to the account of the republic.

The claims that money furnished by France brought no benefit to the people of Russia is also contested. It is possible to trace the money through the official list of the loans floated in Paris and it is found that more than three-fourths of the capital represented was employed to buy railroads, to build them, or to develop industry and agriculture.

Russia had improved only about a third of her land at the beginning of the war and the question is asked how the peasants to whom the unimproved land is turned over will find means of improving it if Russian credit is forever destroyed by the repudiation of her debts.

## CITY POULTRY YARDS FOR BETTER PROFITS

(By F. W. Hallett, Editor Inland Poultry Journal.)

It's not an uncommon thing to see in our city poultry yards a mongrel of chickens. It is indeed a motley crowd with no attraction to the passerby, and the owner wonders why they get so few eggs and is always asking: "What can I do to make my hens lay in winter?"

Very few of the common stock of mixed breeds or scrubs can be induced to lay any great number of eggs only during the spring and summer months, which is their natural producing period, because they are not carefully bred to produce eggs at any other season of the year. The average man or woman does not stop to think that a common chicken eats as much and costs more to raise than the standard-bred fowl, owing to the fact that they have never been carefully bred with any particular object in view.

Standard-bred fowls of any variety are bred to produce the greatest profit for the least cost. They are bred year after year for rapid development and heavy egg production, especially during the season when eggs are highest in price.

Last year a neighbor asked us why he couldn't get eggs. He had a fine house and yard, but scrub stock and with no two alike, consequently no two required the same care and attention to induce laying. He sought us for information on what to feed. We told him it was not so much what he fed as what he fed it to, and advised him to secure standard-bred fowls. He did so and this winter even during the zero weather in December his birds were laying fully 50 per cent. Today money wouldn't induce him to keep anything but standard-bred fowls. He learned his lesson the same as thousands of others have learned through the school of experience, that it pays to keep only standard-bred poultry.

STRATEGY.

She—Here's the paper says a lawyer told a man in court that he was participants criminal in the affair. What does that mean, William?

He—My dear, you ought not to ask me to explain such things to you before the children.

## METHODISTS TO JOIN BRANCHES

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28.—Unification of the two great branches of the Methodist church, the Northern and the Southern, with a combined membership of about 7,000,000 persons, is practically certain to take place within six years, according to a statement by the Rev. Frank M. Thomas, pastor of the Fourth Avenue Methodist church, who has just returned from Savannah, Ga., where he spent two weeks as secretary of the joint commission appointed to consider plans for unification.

Another session of the joint commission will be held in St. Louis beginning April 10 for the purpose of adopting proposals already tentatively passed upon.

"Only a thin line now divides the two great branches of Methodism," said Dr. Thomas. "Practically every problem of the re-union has been solved. Another thing—the foundation of a new church has to be laid from the best elements of the old. We have really got to build a world church, for Methodism is at home in every land."

Combined Membership 7,000,000. "The union of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Episcopal church, South, will make a membership of about 7,000,000 and we are expecting other Methodist organizations to come in later. One of the Methodist Protestant church. Another is the Japanese Methodist church, which has been independent. In forming a world church the idea is to have one general conference and in time, associate general conferences, one for northern Asia, one for India, one for Europe, one for South America and perhaps others later."

"The meeting at Savannah was most important and successful. The commission left feeling that solution of all problems involved in unification was near."

"If everything is agreed to at the St. Louis meeting the plan of unification can be brought before the Methodist church, South, for ratification at the general conference in Atlanta next May. While the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will not be held regularly until 1920, the bishops of that denomination have the authority to call a special session if they deem it best."

"Should the St. Louis session develop agreement on every point it would be four or six years before we could get everything working."

"It has been discovered that \$750,000 has been expended annually by the two great branches in competitive territory, places where one Methodist church could have done the work. This would be \$7,500,000 in ten years, or enough money with what they already

## CRITICISM OF A 'FAT' STORY

We were criticized for telling a people to "tender" 75 cents to the druggists for a large case of Marmol Tablets. Several wrote in saying a use of the word "tender" was wrong, that "tender" in such a connection raised the impression the druggist might refuse 75 cents as insufficient.

Now, isn't that odd? A few weeks ago 75 cents was "tendered" to Broadway druggist and he did not mind it. That is, he said he had no Marmol Tablets, whereas he did have some. But the wholesale house was closed, it being on a Saturday, and had to prevaricate to protect his regular customers, who absorbed the seven cases later in the day.

This elegant pharmaceutical adaptation of that famous, fashionable trademark, the Marmol Prescription (1/2 oz. Marmol, 1/4 oz. Fl. Ex. Cacao Aromatic, 4% oz. Peppermint Water) is certainly having a remarkable vogue. Millions of cases of tablets sold yearly and their fame grows (guaranteed by the Marmol Co., 864 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.) and sure ability to remove ten to fifteen ounces of fat (not flesh) a day without inconvenience, bother, or pain for exercising or interference with the taker's appetite for good things—advertisement.

## Commander Sparrow Ordered to Port

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Commander H. G. Sparrow, who has been acting as naval censor for the past months, has been relieved and ordered to a seaport. His successor has not been selected.

## FORMER SECRETARY MEYER VERY ILL

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—George H. Meyer, formerly secretary of the Boston Police Department, is seriously ill at his home in this city. Beyond the statement that he has been under the care of a physician for several weeks, members of the family declined today to say anything about the nature of his illness.

Wage increases of \$2 to \$4.50 a week have been negotiated by the Tailor and Garment Cutters' union.

## What is Castoria

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-Good" are but Experiments. Trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment. Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*.

## Any Sickness Leaves Weakness

Even a simple cold strips and reduces your resistive powers to allow other sickness. Only food—not alcohol or drugs—creates the rich blood which distributes strength to the body, and the concentrated medicinal food in

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

makes the blood rich and stimulates its circulation while its tonic virtue enlivens the appetite and aids nutrition to reestablish your strength quickly and permanently. If you are run-down, anemic or nervous, by all means get *Scott's Emulsion*. It builds because it is a food—not a stimulant.



Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

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